PFP Resumption of Demolition
Questions and Answers
September 11, 2018

Will you demolish only what you can load out? Can you leave debris on the ground?
PFP management will carefully manage and coordinate the pace of demolition and load out to minimize the amount of debris left on the ground at the end of shift and during demolition. The air dispersion model assumptions, including the rate of demolition and debris quantity, constrains how much debris can be generated and left on the ground prior to resuming demolition. There is no time restriction regarding how long a debris pile may be left from a previous shift as long as fixative has been applied prior to leaving.

What is the definition of daily, or one-day, in reference to the amount of rubble that can be on the ground during demolition?
The team will evaluate during the initial load out campaign of the existing rubble pile to better determine and estimate the volume of a one-day rubble pile. The field work supervisor controls the volume of a one-day pile of rubble based upon the project load out rate. PFP will not resume demolition of the building until the cumulative rubble pile is smaller than the volume that workers can load out in one day.

What if it takes more than 30 days to remove the rubble pile?
There is no time limit on removing the rubble pile. Demolition of the building will not restart until the cumulative rubble pile is smaller than the volume that workers can load out in one day.

Is there one point of contact regarding wind speed?
The field work supervisor is the single point of contact and will determine what work can and cannot be performed due to actual or forecasted winds.

Will the demolition plan be followed?
Yes. Changes are allowed, but only by following the enhanced change management process, which involves senior leadership review and concurrence.

What reviews will take place before demolition resumes?
The remaining demolition will occur in two phases, the first of which will focus on activities deemed lower risk, the second on those deemed higher risk. Separate DOE and regulatory approvals are required before beginning either phase, and CHPRC will conduct an independent management assessment (with DOE oversight) prior to each phase. Pauses between each activity are built into the schedule to incorporate worker involvement and lessons learned.

What will the first phase of demolition resumption consist of?
The first phase will focus on activities deemed lower risk, including processing and packaging of existing debris from the Main Processing Facility (234-5Z); mobile office demolition; and demolition of portions of the Main Processing Facility and vault. This work contains less than one percent of the remaining material at risk in the PFP demolition area. Ninety percent of the material at risk when demolition was halted was in containers, most of which have been transported off the PFP project site for disposal.

What will the second phase of demolition consist of?

The second phase will involve demolition of the rest of the Main Processing Facility (234-5Z), including the Remote Mechanical A and Remote Mechanical C processing lines and the tunnels beneath. In addition to the enhanced controls established for lower-risk work, a temporary ventilation capability will be added to these processing lines to help trap airborne radiological contamination.

The second phase activities will also include removal of existing rubble from demolition of the Plutonium Reclamation Facility in 2017, which remains under several inches of soil and gravel. In addition to the controls for lower-risk work, workers will saturate the soil and gravel before removing it and the rubble beneath. This method, similar to the technique used at the 618-10 Burial Ground, uses water to saturate the soil and gravel, helping immobilize contamination.

The work to be performed during the second phase contains 10 percent of the remaining material at risk in the PFP demolition area. Ninety percent of the material at risk when demolition was halted was in containers, most of which have been transported off the PFP project site for disposal.

What monitoring enhancements are in place?

More monitoring locations checked more often will help detect any spread of contamination. Monitoring consists of sampling systems dedicated to activities at the Plutonium Finishing Plant and a site-wide air sampling system that measures general air quality over long periods of time.

- The systems dedicated to monitoring PFP consist of the following three rings of real-time and daily monitoring within a four-square-mile area:
    - The inner ring consists of the area closest to demolition activities, where continuous air monitors provide real-time results of contamination levels, viewed remotely.
    - The second ring consists of air and surface samplers (“cookie sheets”) within a radiological buffer zone that is a nearly 2-square-mile area around PFP. Air samplers provide next-day results and surface samplers are checked at least twice a day for contamination during active demolition. Three of these air samplers are elevated at about 20 feet to detect any radiological particles that may be suspended in the air.
    - The third ring is a system of 11 more air sampling devices that extends the dedicated monitoring coverage to approximately four square miles.
- Further out, extending across the Hanford Site, is a system of ambient air monitors that is dedicated to determining whether there are any effects on general air quality from Hanford operations, and samples are pulled every two weeks and compiled for a six month. Four of the monitoring stations are located in the vicinity of PFP.
    - If there is an emergency and a spread of contamination is detected outside the radiological buffer area, after consulting with the Washington State Department of Health (DOH), DOE could pull and analyze samples from this ambient air monitoring system and analyze them within 7-10 days. DOE would confer with DOH on results from both the DOE and DOH air monitoring systems across the Hanford Site.

Is the Department of Energy planning enhanced oversight?

Enhanced Department of Energy (DOE) oversight will include an additional facility representative and an additional radiological control expert at PFP. DOE Office of Environmental Management (EM HQ) and

Office of Enterprise Assessment (EA) will have supplemental oversight of contractor and DOE oversight personnel.